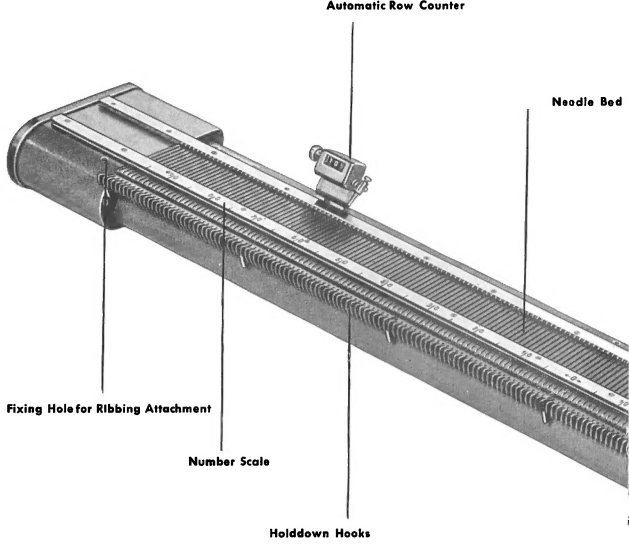
KNITTING INSTRUCTIONS

Strick-Matador

INDEX

General View of the Machine .	overleaf
Preface	Page 2
Introduction of the "Strick-Matador"	Pages
Technical Description	3 to 7
Knitting with the "Strick-Matador"	8 to 10
Causes of Cefect	11
Working with the Accessories	13 to 15
Knitting Possibilities	
Simple Knitting	16 to 18
Pattern Knitting	19 to 20
Care of the Machine	20 to 21
A few Suggestions	
Some described Patterns	22 to 40
A "Strick-Matador" model	41 to 42
Accessories for the "Strick-Matador"	page 44
Ribbing Attachment see cover page .	3

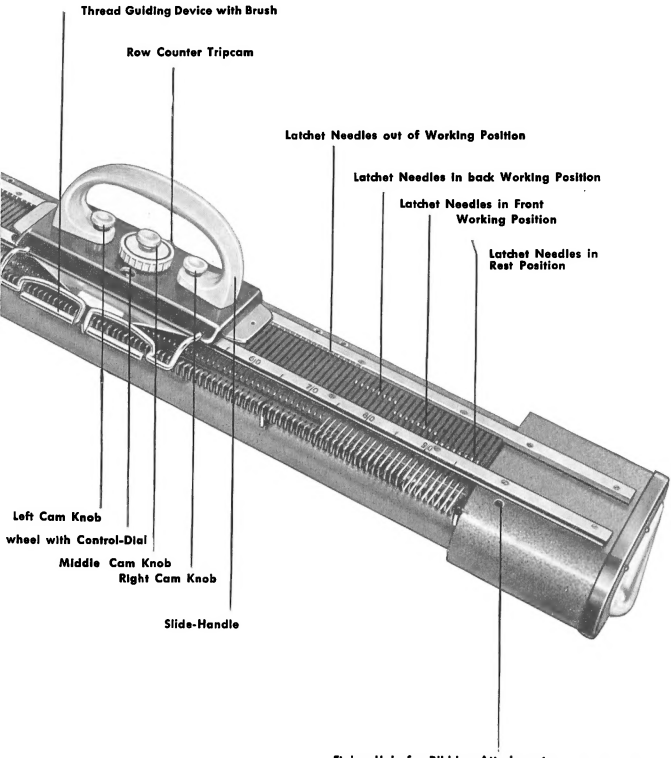


General View Plan

Accessories Page 44

Strick-Matador

HANDKNITTING MACHINE


Thread Guiding Device with Brush
Row Counter Tripcam
Latchet Needles out of Working Position
Latchet Needles in back Working Position
Latchet Needles in Front Working Position
Latchet Needles in Rest Position
Left Cam Knob
wheel with Control-Dial
Middle Cam Knob
Right Cam Knob
Slide-Handle
Fixing Hole for Ribbing Attachment

PREFACE

Before using our hand-knitting machine, it is advisable carefully to read this instruction and strictly to observe the directions for use, as the outstanding performance of the "Strick-Matador" can be ensured only by expert handling.

This knitting instruction acquaints one with the technical details and working method of our "Strick-Matador" hand-knitting machine. It will be both a helper and adviser and, in addition, it will be a stimulus for successful working during the production of knitting work of the greatest variety.

Here, like for everything else, practice makes for perfection. If, at first, you practise say 1 or 2 hours daily with the "Strick-Matador", you will very soon acquire the dexterity desired, which will make working with the "Strick-Matador" as easy as play.

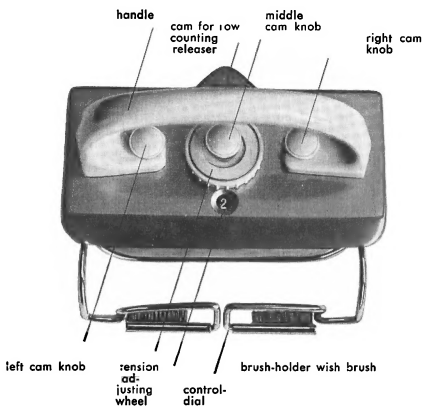
The "Strick-Matador" Hand-Knitting Machine is a knitting apparatus which is simple to use and which combines the advantages of a mechanical and very rapid knitting method with the advantages and various possibilities of artistic hand-knitting.

The "Strick-Matador" consists of two main parts: the Working Slide and the Needle Bed with 164 or 197 Latchet Needles (See View Plan).

As a result of practical experience, we have equipped all our "Strick-Matador" Hand-Knitting Machines with a firm yet easily kept and well shaped base of finest sheet steel. All our machines are thoroughly examined before leaving the factory.

The Slide

is the actual working device. Operated by hand, it glides to and fro over the guiding rails and moves the latchet needles which, in their turn, release the knitting. The slide consists of the handle, the brush-holders with the brushes, the three cam knobs for switching the cams, the tension adjusting wheel with control dial and the row counter trip cam. On its under side there are the cams for guiding the needle feet (see illustr. 1 to 4).



Movement of the Slide

With careful and expert handling, the slide can always easily be moved. Only at the beginning of the work, i.e. after casting on, the slide movement will be somewhat strained.

Important! During knitting, the slide must always be taken a few inches beyond the needles in working position so that no stitches get lost at the extremities of the work.

During the knitting process the slide must never be moved across the knitting without the thread being laid on, as otherwise the work will be thrown off the needles.

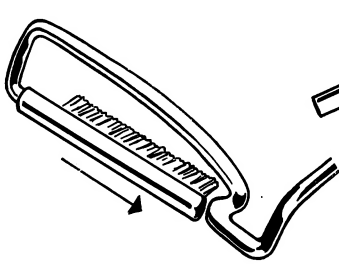
Important! Free movement of the slide can be obtained by drawing out the middle cam knob. It does not matter if the two other cam knobs are drawn out or pushed in. Free movement may be required when the slide stands left of the knitting and you want to continue at the right.

The Automatic Row Counter

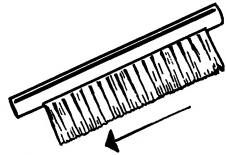
facilitates the checking of the number of knitted rows and counts automatically from 000 to 999. It can be returned to 000.

The Brushes

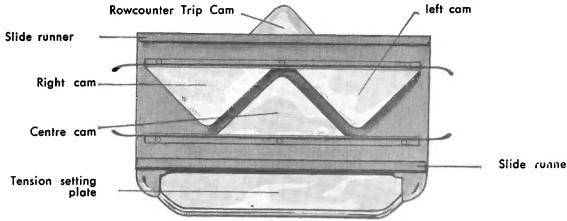
open the closed latchets during the movement of the slide. Therefore, they must always be placed correctly. It is, therefore, essential that they should be treated carefully, and, be freed from wool fluff from time to time. Should it be necessary to replace a brush, this can be done quite easily. Remove the brush-case in the direction of the arrow (illustr. 2) from the brush-holder. The brush can then be pulled out of the brush case (see illustr. 3).



Illustr. 2 Brush case with brush on the Brush-holder

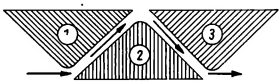


Illustr. 3 Brush with brush case

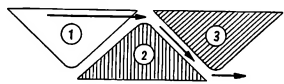


Illustr. 4 Diagram of the under side of the slide and of the needle guiding cams

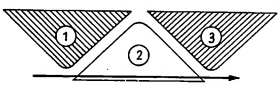
Direction followed by the needle heels, when the cam knobs are pushed in, and/or pulled out. Arrows indicate path followed by needle heels.



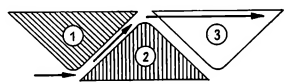
All three knobs pushed in
Working way of the needles during knitting



Left knob drawn out, middle and right knobs pushed in



Middle knob drawn out, left and right knobs pushed in



Right knob drawn out and middle and left knobs pushed in

The Slide Rails

enable the slide to perform a gliding movement across the needle bed. In order to facilitate the accurate measuring of knitting, the front rail is provided with a measuring graduation, so that the number of needles in work can be seen at a glance.

The Needle Bed

is the bed for the 164 or 197 latchet needles, which glide in grooves forwards and backwards, during which process the needle heels protruding out of the needle bed like button-shaped elevations, are actuated by the cams of the Slide during its movement (see illustr. 4).

Illustr. 5-7
Latched Needle closed — Half-open — Fully open

The Latchet Needles,

made of the finest precision steel the needles have, behind the needle hook and in a notch of the polished shaft, an easily movable latchet the function of which is very important during the knitting process. See in the paragraph dealing with knitting with the "Strick-Matador" what is said about the way in which the latchet needles work.

Important! Should it happen that through carelessness a latchet needle becomes jammed or bent and no longer moves easily, it is advisable to replace it. If a needle is to be replaced, loosen with a screw-driver the countersunk screws of the front slide rail. After easing up the rail, the old needle can readily be removed and a new one put in.

Important! A needle in working position and with its latchet closed will not knit.

There are four needle positions:

a. back dead position
b. back working position
c. front working position
d. front dead position.
(see illustr. 8)

Illustr. 8 Position of the needle heels in back and front working and dead positions

Important! To move the needles into working position you push them with your hand a little forward from the back dead position and drive the slide over them. Then the needles will come automatically into front working position (c). During this handling all needle cam knobs stay pushed in!

Important! Drawing out the left and right needle cam knobs and driving the slide over the needles staying in front working position, those needles will slide automatically into back working position!

Important! For designing you push by hand the required number of needles from the back working position (b) into front working position (c).

The Tension Adjusting-Knob

For hand-knitting, the thickness of the knitting material demands the choice of the right needle size; also for knitting with our "Strick-Matador" the needle size must be in keeping with the thickness of the thread. For this purpose, on the slide of our machine there is a stitch setting knob with a control dial (see illustr. 1), where the chosen settings can be seen in numbers from 1 to 7.

We give you below a list of setting possibilities in accordance with certain types of yarn used. We would mention, however, that the figures shown represent only approximate values, as we know by experience that there are fluctuations in the elasticity and strength of the knitting yarns and in yarn guiding on the part of the knitter — slacker or tighter. It is, therefore, advisable to knit a small sample piece before beginning the actual work in order to establish precisely the correct setting.

The following settings are suggested:

Fine Cotton	Setting 2
Medium Cotton	Setting 2
Thick Cotton	Setting 3
Crochet Yarn (as lo Silk)	Setting 1
Fine Baby Wool	Setting 1
Thick Baby Wool	Setting 3
Medium Baby Wool	Setting 2
Stocking Wool	Setting 2
Fine Jumper Wool	Setting 1
Medium Jumper Wool	Setting 2
Thick Jumper Wool	Setting 3
Half-Angoora Wool	Setting 3
Full-Angoora Wool	Setting 2

The Hold-Down Hook

keeps the knitting steady on the machine and allows the formation of large or small stitches according to the tension setting.

Setting No 1 finest. Setting No 7 coarsest.

Knitting with the "Strick-Matador"

Casting on

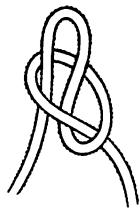
Before beginning to knit, the number of stitches must be established and the corresponding number of needles pushed forward into working position (see page 8 the paragraph "The Latchet Needles").

Drive the slide once or twice slowly over the latchet needles, without thread and with the left and the right needle cam knobs pushed in. Thus the needles will slide automatically into front working position.

All other needles are in back dead position. The slide must now be on the right side of the machine.

Now form a loop with the working thread (wool, yarn) (see illustr. 9) and hang it upon the first needle on the left. After having slightly tightened the loop, wind the thread with your right hand from left to right, i. e. anti-clockwise, around each needle (see illustr. 10).

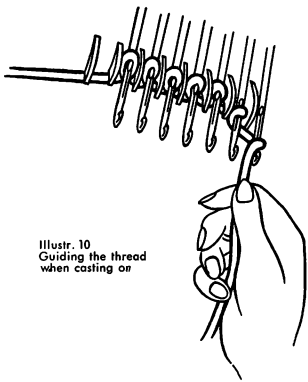
With a finger of the left hand push at the same time the cast on thread well under the hold-down hook (see illustr. 11). Now bring the thread coming from the last threaded needle over the needles (see illustr. 12), and make sure that all needles are open and all loops lie behind the open the open latchets and are retained by the hold-down hooks.



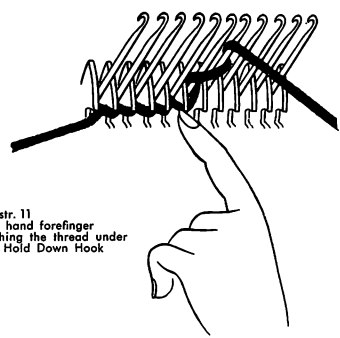
Illustr. 9
Run of the tread
on forming the loop

Knitting Process

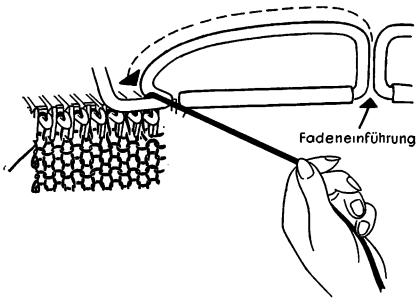
Your left hand now holds the thread, while your right hand draws the slide from right to left across the cast-on stitches. During this process the thread glides only loosely through your fingers. For the correct thread guiding, see illustr. 12.



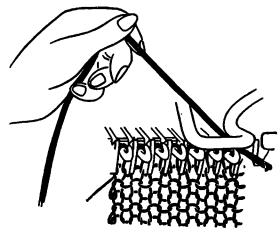
Illustr. 10
Guiding the thread
when casting on



Illustr. 11
Left hand forefinger
pushing the thread under
the Hold Down Hook



Illustr. 12 a Correct thread guiding



Illustr. 12 b Wrong thread guiding

What happens during this first slide movement is clearly shown in illustration 13.

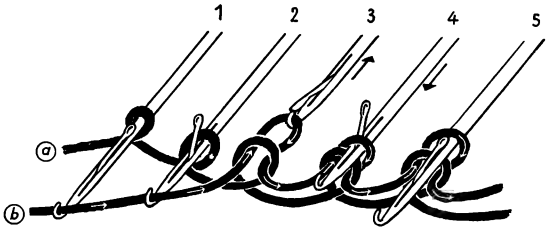
Thread (b) was laid in the hooks of the open needles (see needles 1 and 2 in illustr. 13).

The slide has drawn back the needles, as a result of which the needles have drawn thread (b) through the loops of thread (a) previously cast-on. During this process thread (a) causes the latchet to flap forward, thus closing the latchet needles, which catch thread (b) (see needle 3 — illustr. 13).

Again the needles glide forward, so that thread (b) opens their latchets again and the new stitch now lies behind the latchet (see needle 5), position originally occupied by thread (a) (see needle 1).

After the row, described above, is knitted, the slide is on the left. In order to be able to proceed with the knitting, lay the thread over the needles, and drive the slide to the right and so forth.

Thus, if the slide movement goes from the right to the left, you guide with your right hand the slide and with your left hand the thread, while reversely during the slide movement from the left to the right, the left hand guides the slide and the right hand holds the thread laid over the needles.



Illustr. 13 Diagram of the knitting process during the first movement of the slide

Possible defects and their causes

Yarn breaking

Cause: Badly spun yarn.
The yarn splits.
The thread tension setting too tight.

The needles lock

Cause: The thread tension setting too tight.

Dropping of stitches

Cause: The thread was laid in wrongly.
Latchet of a needle jams, or was closed.

Uneven formation of stitches
Cause: Poor yarn, not properly spun.

Movement of slide continually strained

Cause: Wrong tension setting.
Absence of oil film on the slide rails and runners.

Faulty edges

Cause: Slide not being moved smoothly and evenly.
Thread tension too slack or too tight.
Thread being held too loosely or too tightly.

Accessories

Listed below are the few accessories required for pattern knitting (for example: cable pattern), for picking up dropped stitches (dropped stitch pattern) etc. (see illustrations on cover page 3):

1. One Work Hook with Eye Needle
2. One Latchet Needle with Crochet Hook
3. One Double-and Single Eye Needle
4. One Double Latchet Needle with Double Eye Needle
   Four Spare Latchet Needles.
5. One needle selector plate.

Work with the Accessories

We mentioned that our "Strick-Matador" knitting machine combines the advantages of a rapid mechanical knitting method with the various possibilities of most artistic hand-knitting.

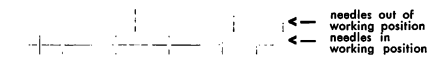
You find these possibilities on using our accessories.

The Working Comb

makes work easy to us, if, when producing various patterns and using thick wool, we wish to put several needles into rest position. At the same time the required needles are brought into working position.

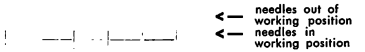
Important! With very strong wool we would recommend the following method: Either alternately 2 needles in working position and 1 needle in rest position

Illustr. 14 a



or 1 needle in working position and 1 needle out of working position.

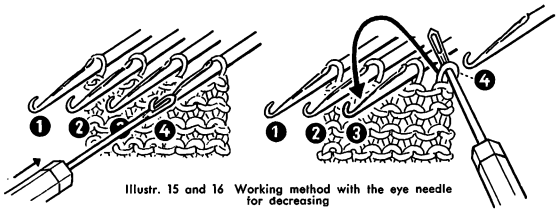
Illustr. 14 b



The Eye Needle

There are single and double eye needles. The working method with the single eye needle, required for taking-off stitches, is as follows:

Should you wish to decrease one stitch on the right or the left, hang the eye needle in the hook of the last latchet needle (see illustration 15) and push back the latchet needle with the eye needle. On doing so, the stitch concerned glides off the latchet needle onto the eye needle. Now lift the eye needle out of the latchet hook and hang the stitch, which is on the eye needle, on the next latchet needle (see illustr. 15 and 16).



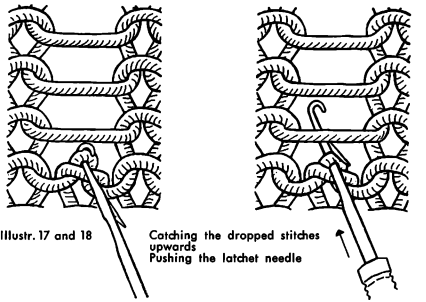
Illustr. 15 and 16 Working method with the eye needle for decreasing

Latchet Needle

This needle is used for picking up dropped stitches as, for instance, in pattern knitting of a band (see paragraph about the latter), for which every third stitch is dropped down as far as the cast-on row.

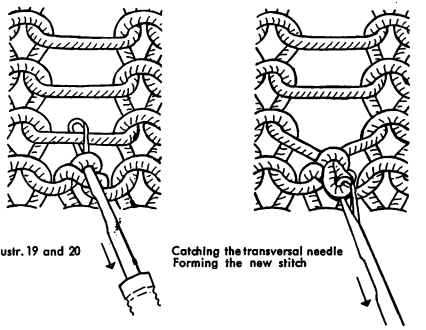
The picking-up process is as follows:

Bring the hook of the latchet needle, whose latchet is wide open, into the dropped stitch (see illustr. 17). Then push the pick-up needle so far upwards until the caught stitch glides behind the open latchet of the needle (see illustr. 18) and the needle hook comes behind the first transversal thread of the ladder. Now catch the transversal thread with the hook of the latchet needle and pull the needle back. The stitch lying on the needle now closes the latchet, and the transversal thread is firmly held in the hook (see illustr. 19). On further pulling back the needle, it glides with the caught transversal thread through the stitch that was originally picked up, and the new stitch is formed (see illustr. 20).
Repeat this process until all the transversal threads are caught and the dropped rows are picked-up again.



Illustr. 17 and 18

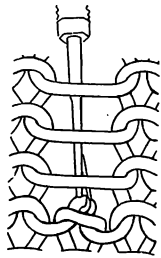
Catching the dropped stitches upwards
Pushing the latchet needle



Illustr. 19 and 20

Catching the transversal needle
Forming the new stitch

The picking-up of dropped stitches, already described, is used for pattern knitting and is carried out from the front side, i. e. on the purl side of the knitting, so that plain stitches are formed on this side. However, should you require to pick-up a dropped stitch which is to be purled on the front side, proceed exactly in the same way, except that you then have to insert the latchet needle in the dropped stitch from the back. To do this, raise the knitting slightly in order that the work with the latchet needle



Illustr. 21

can be carried out unhindered. Also move the latchet needle slightly inclined from the bottom upwards, and after the nearest transversal thread is caught, pull it back (see illustr. 21).

The Crochet Hook

is a generally well-known implement which the knitter likes to use in special cases. Therefore, it will be sufficient to refer to the principle of the working method with the latchet needle.

The Work Hook

is used as an accessory for replacing a piece of knitting that was at one time taken off the machine etc. It is also used in various instances, such as catching stitches etc.

What is the scope of the "Strick-Matador"?

With the "Strick-Matador" you can do:

Normal knitting similar to hand-knitting, coloured patterns such as Fair Isle, Wavy, Check, Striped, Diamond-Shaped patterns etc.

Well-known hand-knitting patterns such as Cable, Open, Butterfly, Cobwep, Drops, Basket-Work patterns etc.

How to produce a firm edge

In order to obtain a firm edge on coasting-on, crochet with the crochet hook the thread through from the first loop applied, to form a new stitch and hang the latter onto the next needle. Proceed likewise until the number of stitches required is obtained.

Stitch increasing

In order to increase one stitch on each side of the knitting, push with your finger a new needle forward at the needle heel, open its latchet and knit over it in the usual manner. The increasing of several stitches is possible only at the end of the row. Push forward as many stitches as required and throw the thread on these new stitches, as already described (see illustr. 10 and 11).

Stitch decreasing

About decreasing one stitch, see illustr. 15 and 16.
The decreasing of several stitches is only possible on the side of the thread coming from the ball. This can be done in two ways:

1. By hanging the first stitch onto the next needle by means of the eye needle (see illutr. 15 and 16). The needle is drawn back with the finger at the needle heel and is pushed forward again. Thus a new stitch is formed, which can again be hung by the eye needle onto the next stitch, and so forth.

2. By using crochet needle. Take the first stitch onto the crochet needle, also take the next stitch and draw the second stitch through the first one. In order to obtain a neat edge, now lay the thread onto the crochet hook and draw it through the stitch. Then take off the next stitch and draw the thread through it.

In this manner also, the whole row of knitting is cast off. It is easier to decrease from right to left.

Important! If you lift up the hold-down hook slightly with your finger, it will be easier for you to pick up the stitches with the crochet hook.

Knitting a Band

Knit as many even rows as required for the width of the band. Then drop every third stitch as far down as the cast-on row. Pick up again all the transversal threads with the latchet needle (see illustr. 17, 18, 19 and 20).

Double Hem

Begin, as usual, by casting-on. Knit twice as many rows as required for the width of the hem and then hang each stitch of the cast-on row onto the corresponding stitch of the row knitted last, and knit over it.

Knitting a purl row

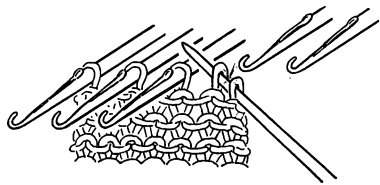
Should you wish to have one row purl on the plain side of the knitting, you have to crochet plain through each stitch knitted last, over a transversal thread.

Transfer of knitting on to machine

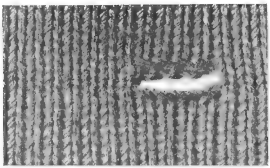
If for some reason a piece of knitting that was started, was removed from the machine and you should wish to knit on, or to bring a hand-knitted part (for instance, a purl-plain border) onto the machine, put the row of stitches which have to be brought onto the machine, onto a knitting needle, and then hang in turn each stitch on the corresponding number of latchet needles (see illustr. 22).

Turning — for sock heels and shoulder shapings

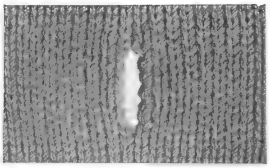
To turn put one needle at left or right at opposite end to slide in front dead position, knit one row, and repeat until the whole width is knitted in this way, i. e. until all needles are in front dead position. Pay attention that the thread will be laid only over the needles in front working position!



Illustr. 22 Bringing on or taking off of a piece of knitting by means of a knitting needle



Illustr. 23 The horizontal button hole



Illustr. 24 The vertical button hole

The Horizontal Button-Hole

Where the button-hole is to be made, take with the crochet hook two stitches off the needles, draw the second through the first, then take the next stitch onto the hook and draw it through the second stitch and so on, until the width required is cast off. Then hang the last stitch onto the next latchet needle. The latchet needles which have become empty are left in working position with open latchets. Now, knit a row over same, then, the thread across the button-hole is taken out of the hold-down hooks and wound around each needle as in casting-on, but in this case with a clockwise movement, namely from left to right.

The Vertical Button-Hole (see also knitting of separate parts)

The vertical button-hole is knitted with two balls. Lay the thread of the first ball over the needles as far as the place where you wish the button-hole to be. Lay the thread of the second ball over the remaining needles, beginning by the needle at the button-hole end. Knit over same in the usual way and repeat this for the number of rows corresponding to the height required for the button-hole. Then continue to knit over the whole width of the knitting, with one ball.

Knitting of separate parts

This applies, as in the case of knitting the vertical button-hole, to making neck-lines, slits, pocket openings also to the simultaneous knitting of various pieces.

Should you wish to knit several pieces next to one other, they must be cast on separately from one ball each. You knit as usual and lay with your hand the various threads over the latchet needles which, of course, are open, during which process you hold several threads in your hand and guide the slide with one pull across all the knitting pieces. On returning, again lay first the various threads over the corresponding latchet needles and again move the slide over the whole row. For making a V-neckline, decrease from the middle towards both sides one, two or several stitches.

Undoing knitting on the machine

Should you have knitted one row too many, draw out the two outer cam knobs of the slide and knit still another row. Then pull the thread tightly aside with the hand and lift it between the hold down hook and the needle, continue by guiding the thread up and down between the hold-down hooks and needles, so that the stitches lastly knitted come undone. The stitches of the last row but one, consequently drop again automatically on the needles. Push in the right and left knobs, draw out the middle knob, drive the slide over the knitting without thread, then push in again the middle knob and knit in the usual way.

Types of Patterns

Apart from the patterns obtained automatically there are still two other types of patterns: Patterns formed through conversion of the basic stitches and coloured patterns. Through the combination of these methods a large variety of fancy effects can be obtained.

An open pattern is formed by transferring a stitch fram one needle to the next by means of the eye needle (see illustr. 15 and 16). The needle from which the stitch was removed is left with open latchet in the working position. On knitting the next row, a hole appears under this needle.

The cable pattern is obtained by exchanging (crossing) two stitches. This crossing-over is also done by means of the eye needle (see illustrations 15 and 16) and by using the double eye needle a wider cable is obtained.
A Jacquard pattern can be made in two ways:

1) By drawing out the two outer cam knobs of the slide and knitting one row with laid-in thread. Then all the needles are at the back and the stitches hang in the needle hook. Now the needles required are brought by hand into working position, namely pushed forward. Now the yarn concerned is introduced and one across the needles. Before the next slide movement, procced in the same manner, namely, push the slide across.

2) The two outer needle putting knobs of the slide remain pushed in. The needles not required for the next row are brought into front dead position. Thus, during the next knitting process only the needles in working position are knitted in the colour desired.

We give you below a few further suggestions

Knit very thick yarns only with every second needle. It is by all means advisable to cut out a pattern of the actual size of the piece to be knitted in order to be able to check it with the work as it progresses.

The joining of separate parts should be effected by sewing them together, edge-stitch to edge-stitch, with a flat top-stitch, using a darning needle. Thus neat seams will be obtained.

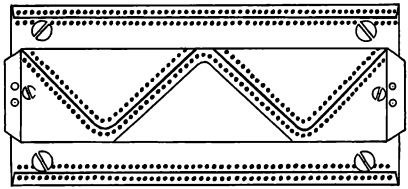
Should it be necessary to hang cast-off or dropped knitting onto the needles again, it is advisable that, after hanging up the stitches, you knit another row over them, with the right and the left knob drawn out and, subsequently, undo at least another two rows. Then push in again the right and the left knob, draw out the middle knob and drive the slide over the knitting without thread. After this push in again the middle knob and knit in the usual way. By doing this, you avoid the lack of uniformity in the work, which can easily arise when hanging-up knitting again.

Care of the machine

The "Strick-Matador" is a precision machine and therefore it requires careful maintenance. Although its actual construction will satisfy all demands which can reasonably be made upon such an apparatus, we recommend that it should not be exposed to excessive heat and especially that the moving parts of the mechanism should be protected from moisture.

As with all precision instruments, it is also essential that the components of the "Strick-Matador" should be well looked after. From time to time the needle feet have to be moistened with sewing machine oil. Cleaning of the machine is done by brushing out the needle bed and the hold-down hooks by means of a dust brush, and by dusting the guide rails.

Important! From time to time, all sliding surfaces of the under part of the slide must be wiped off with an oil-moistened cloth. Use only the best sewing-machine oil! (See illustration 25.)

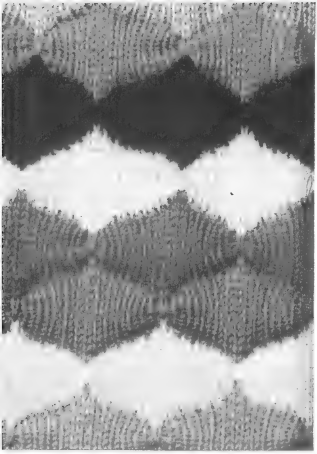


Illustr. 25 Oiling directions for the under part of the slide

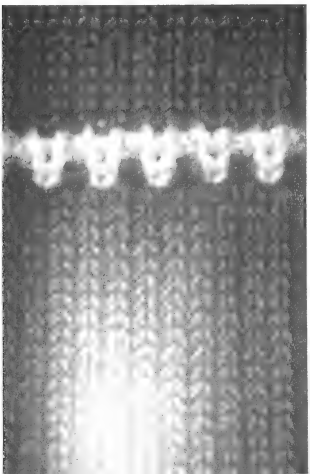
Exchange of Needles

If a needle has to be exchanged, take a screw-driver and loosen the screws of the front guiding rail i. e. the numbered rail (vide general view plan). Heave up the rail a little then pull out the bad needle and put the new one in.

In the same way a braking cord can be put in if this is necessary after long standing use. This cord, made of firstclass perlon, is lying under the needles in the front part of the needle bed and gives the needles an equal and quiet running during their up and down movement. Generally, this cord is unlimitedly durable, therefore its exchange will only be necessary after long years' use or by wrong treatment of the machine.



Knitting Instructions



Wing Pattern

1. Every 12th needle is to be put in rest position (i. e. front position).
2. Knit over same 10 times.
3. All needles back in working position, knit over same ~~once~~.
4. Displace pattern by firstly bringing the 6th needle, and then every 12th needle, in rest position.

Repeat working process from 1—3; pattern can be produced in various colours.

Two-Coloured Candle Pattern

I. 1st Knitting Possibility

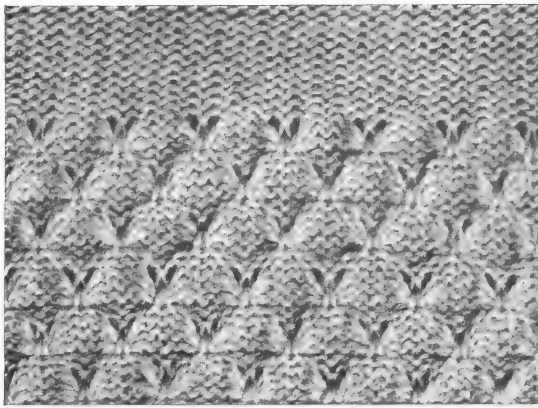
1. Knit 10 plein rows in colour A.
2. Bring the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th etc. needles, which are in working position, into rest position.
3. Knit over same 4 times with colour B.
4. Bring needles back in working position and knit over same once with colour B.

Pattern can be repeated several times.

II. 2nd Knitting Possibility

1. Knit 10 rows in colour A.
2. Knit 4 rows in colour B.
3. Knit one row in colour A.
4. Drop every 2nd stitch 6 rows down, i. e. the last row knitted in colour A.
5. Take a crochet needle and pull the last knitted cross-thread, i. e. the supreme thread, through the stitch and hang it to the needle again.

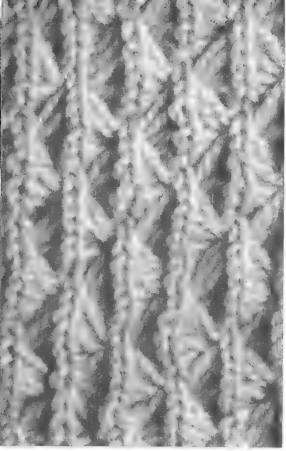
Pattern can be repeated several times.



Butterfly Pattern

1. Bring every 6th needle in rest position.
2. Knit over same 10 times.
3. All needles back in working position.
4. Knit over same once.
5. Bring the 3rd needle and then every 6th needle in rest position.
6. Knit over same 10 times.
7. Bring all needles back into working position and knit over same once.

Repeat working process from 1—4.



Front view

Back view

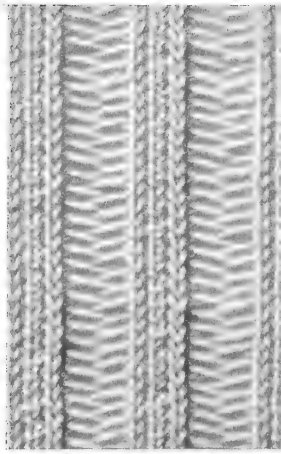
Honey-Comb Pattern

1. Every 2nd stitch is to be hung to the following needle, then put the empty needles out of working position.
2. Bring the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th. 12th needles, which are in working position, into rest position.
3. Knit over same 6 times.
4. Put all needles back in working position und bring the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th needles in rest position.

Repeat the pattern from 2—4.
Both sides of the pattern can be used.

Witch-Stitch Pattern

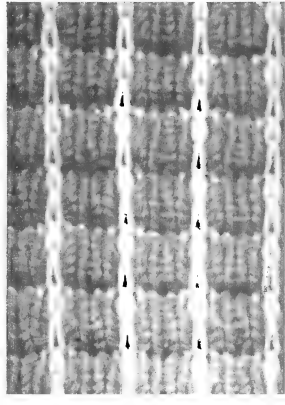
1. Bring 3 needles each in working position, the remainder is left out of working position.
2. Bring the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th, 15th etc. needles, which are in knitting position, into rest position and knit over same once.
3. Bring all needles back in working position and bring the 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th etc. needles, which are in working position, into rest position; knit over same once.
4. Repeat working process 2 and 3.
5. If the pattern is to be finished, bring all needles which are in rest position back into working position and add the first needle which is out of working position, then knit over same once.
6. Now bring the 2nd needle, which is out of working position, into working position, knit over same once.
7. Now bring the last needle into working position, then continue plein knitting.

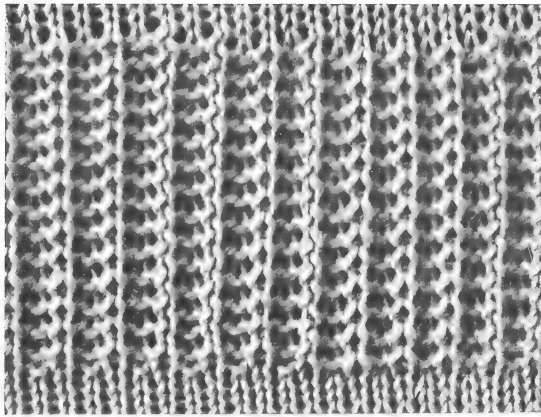


Caterpillar Pattern

1. Knit 10 times with colour A.
2. Knit 2 twice with colour B.
3. Put the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th needle etc. into rest position (i. e. pull them into front position).
4. Knit 6 times with colour A.
5. All needles back into working position and then knit twice with colour B.

Repeat pattern from 3 to 5 several times.





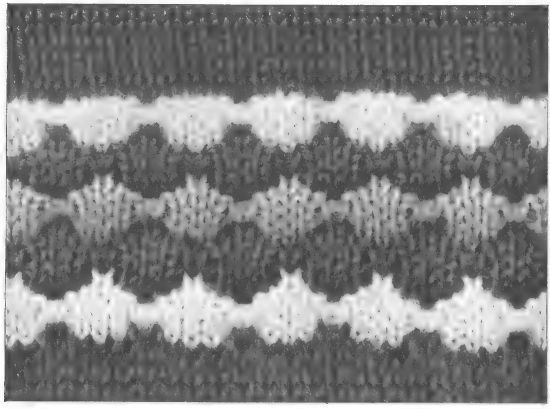
Automatic Ribbing Pattern

I. 1st Knitting Possibility

1. Put the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th needles etc. into working position, the remainder is out of working position.
2. Put the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th etc. needles, which are in working position, into rest position and knit over them once.
3. All needles back into working position and the 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th etc. needles which are in knitting position, into working position; then knit over same once.

Repeat pattern several times.

II. 2nd Knitting Possibility
After plein knitting as long as required, drop every 2nd stitch and then crochet them, i. e. pull every 2nd cross thread through the stitch, until the pattern finishes.

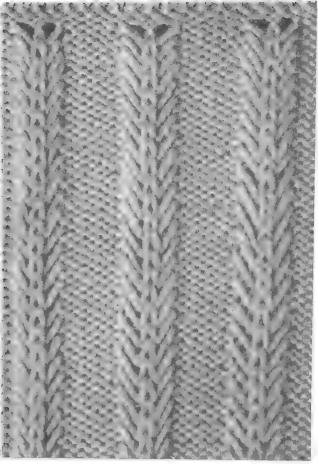


Small Knot Pattern

1. Bring every 4th needle in rest position.
2. Knit over same 8 times.
3. All needles back into working position and knit over them ~~once~~.
4. Displace pattern, by putting firstly the 6th needle, and then every 4th needle into rest position.

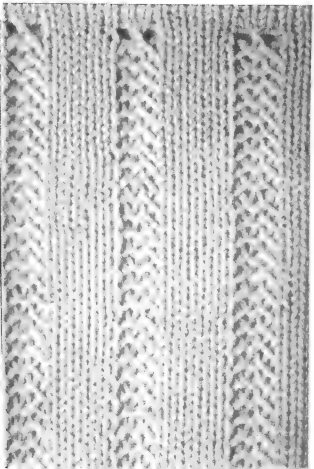
Repeat working process from 1 to 4.

The pattern can be produced in different colours.



Back view

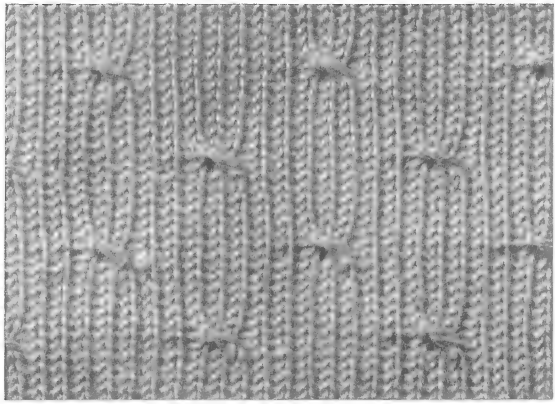
Front view



Fir-Needle Pattern

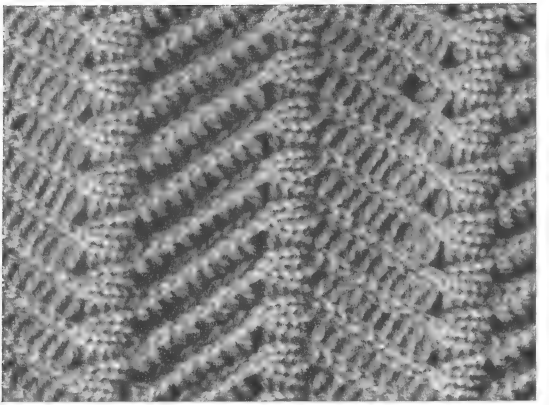
1. Drop 2 stitches as required catch them with the pick-up needle making one stitch of them.
2. Lead the pick-up needle from the under side through 4 cross threads and pull the 4th thread (i. e. the supreme thread) underthrough the three others.
3. Take the last two cross threads, which have just been picked up and two new ones and crochet them.
4. Knit the pattern in this way until it is finished.

Both sides of the pattern can be used.



Small Cable Pattern

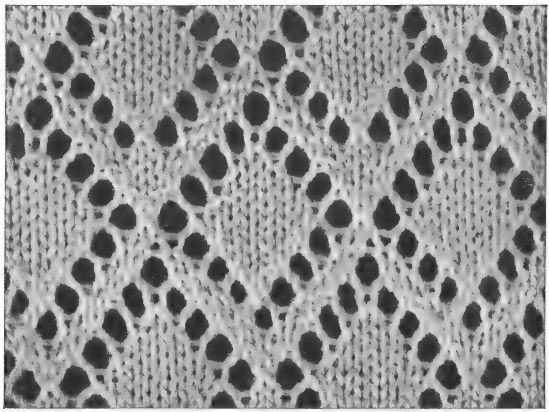
1. Knit 8 plein rows.
2. Take the 7th and 8th stitch from the needles with working needle No 3, then take the 9th stitch from the needle with working needle No 1.
3. Hang the 9th stitch onto the 7th needle, after that hang the 7th and 8th stitch onto the 8th and 9th needle.
4. Knit 8 plein rows and displace the pattern.



Hole Pattern, Diagonal

1. Leave 2 stitches at both ends.
2. Hang the 3rd stitch onto the 4th stitch, the 5th stitch onto the 6th stitch, the 7th stitch onto the 8th stitch etc.
3. Be careful that all the stitches lie under the holddown hooks.
4. Bring all needles into working position and knit over them once.
5. This working process is repeated 10 times, then knit 6 plein rows.

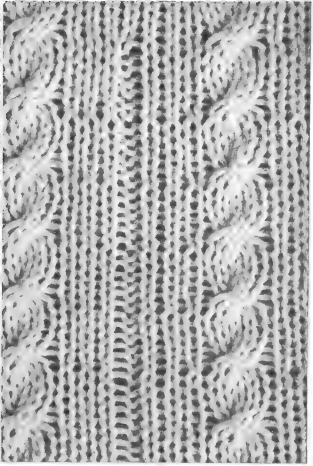
The Pattern is now displaced, by hanging the 3rd stitch onto the 2nd stitch, the 5th stitch onto the 4th stitch, the 7th stitch onto the 6th stitch.



Hole Pattern

1. Hang the 10th stitch onto the 11th stitch, the 21st stitch onto the 22nd stitch, the 32nd stitch onto the 33rd stitch etc.
2. Knit over same twice.
3. Hang the 9th stitch onto the 8th stitch, the 11th stitch onto the 12th stitch, the 20th stitch onto the 19th stitch, the 22nd stitch onto the 23rd stitch etc.
4. Knit over same twice.
5. Hang the 8th stitch onto the 7th stitch, the 12th stitch onto the 13th stitch, the 19th stitch onto the 18th stitch, the 23rd stitch onto the 24th stitch etc.
6. Knit over same twice.

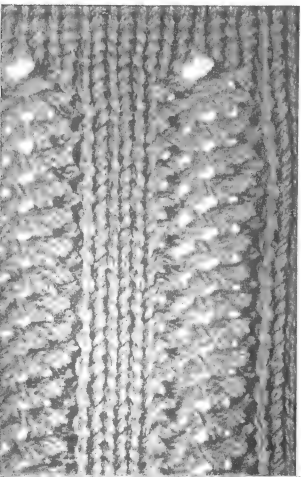
Repeat working process, so that holes are displaced four times to the outer edge, and 4 times to the inner edge.
Pattern can be produced in different sizes.



Double Cable Pattern

1. Knit 10 plein rows.
2. Hang the 5th stitch onto the 6th stitch, the 10th stitch onto the 11th stitch, the 15th stitch onto the 16 stitch, the 20th stitch onto the 21st stitch etc. so that there are left 4 needles each for the working process, all the other needles must be out of working position.
3. Take the working needles Nos 3 and 4 and take off the needles the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th stitches, and the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th stitches etc. and hang them on again in crossed position.
4. Knit over same 8 times.

Repeat working process 3 and 4.



Hollow Seam Open Pattern

Knit as many plein rows as required. The pattern is produced from right to left.

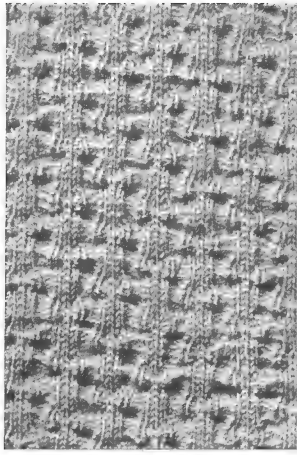
1. Drop the 6th stitch and pull with the pick-up needle every second cross thread through the stitch.
2. Drop the 7th and the 8th stitch and make one stitch of them.
3. The threads are now lying once across and once oblique, be careful that the needle pulls the oblique thread under the cross thread through the stitch.
4. Hang the last stitch onto the needle again but cross the stitch so that a stitch is produced for the empty needle as otherwise there would be a hole.

The pattern can be repeated as required.

Spider Pattern

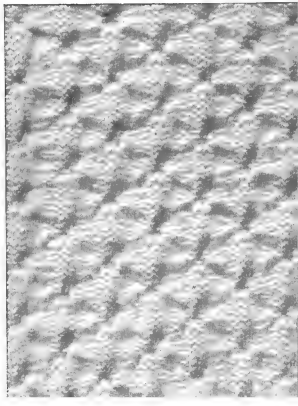
1. Knit 10 plein rows.
2. Hang the 4th stitch onto the 3rd stitch, the 8th stitch onto the 7th stitch, the 12th stitch onto the 11th stitch etc. so that there are left 3 needles each in the working process.
3. Knit over same once.
4. Put the 2nd, 8th, 14th, 20th needles which are in knitting position, into rest position.
5. Knit over same 6 times.
6. Bring all needles back into working position and knit over same once.
7. Bring the 5th, 11th, 17th, 23rd needles which are in knitting position, into rest position.
8. Knit over same 6 times.
9. Put all needles back into working position and knit over same once.

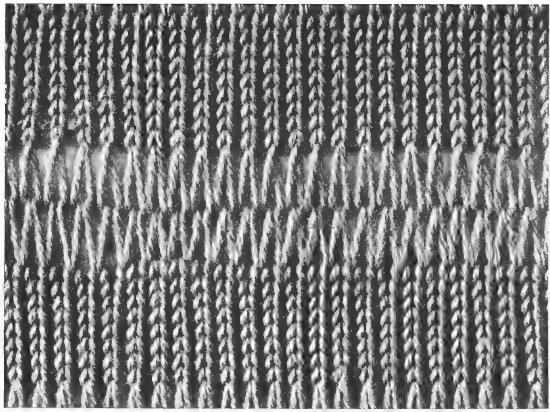
Repeat working process from 4 to 9. The pattern can be used on both



Back view

Front view





Pencil Pattern

Pattern is produced from left to right.

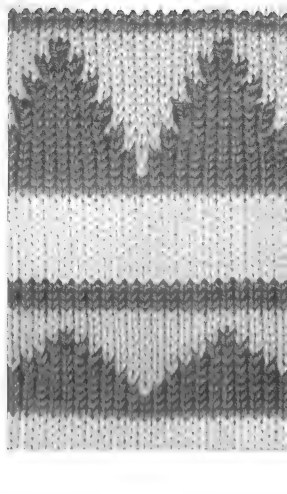
1. Take a round pencil and put it under the needles, hold the pencil with the left hand.
2. Put the working thread round the pencil and then lay the thread crossed onto the latchet needles, knit the thread by hand.
   Thus the whole row is produced.
3. Pull out the pencil and then pull the knitting piece downward, hold it and then knit over it after the thread has again been attached to the slide.

Pattern can be repeated several times.

Fair Isle Pattern

1. Knit 2 rows in colour A and pull out the right and the left knobs which are attached to the slide. These knobs remain in this position during the whole working process.
2. Bring every 12th needle into working position and knit over them once with colour B.
3. Bring all needles knitted in colour A into working position and knit over them once.
4. Bring those needles knitted in colour B plus one needle on each side into working position and knit in colour B.

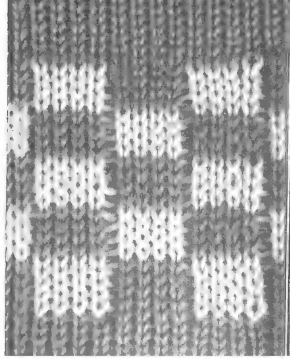
Repeat working process so that finally 1 needle is knitted in colour A and 11 needles in colour B.

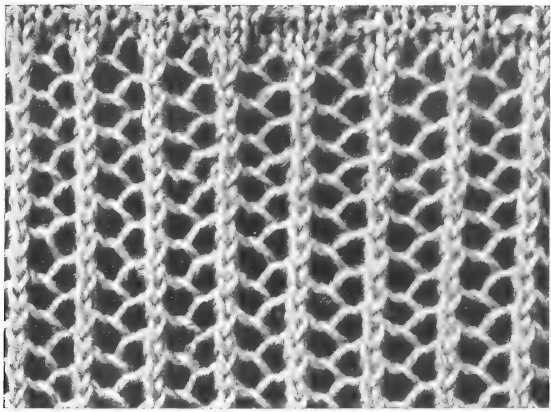


●

Square Pattern

This pattern is knitted in the same way as the Fair Isle pattern. Only 4 rows with 4 needles each in colour A and 4 rows with 4 needles each in colour B. The pattern is repeated with displaced colours.





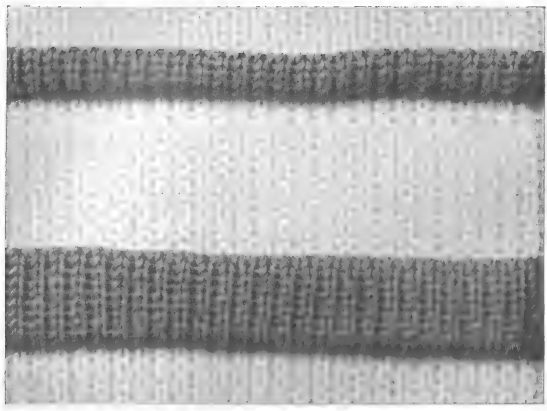
Fish-Bone Pattern

Put the 2nd stitch onto the 3rd stitch, the 5th stitch onto the 6th stitch, the 8th onto the 9th stitch etc.

Knit over same once.

Put the 4th stitch onto the 3rd stitch, the 7th onto the 6th stitch, the 10th onto the 9th stitch etc.

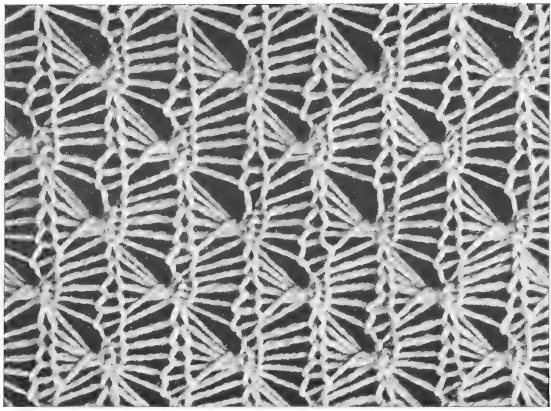
Knit over same once etc.



Fold

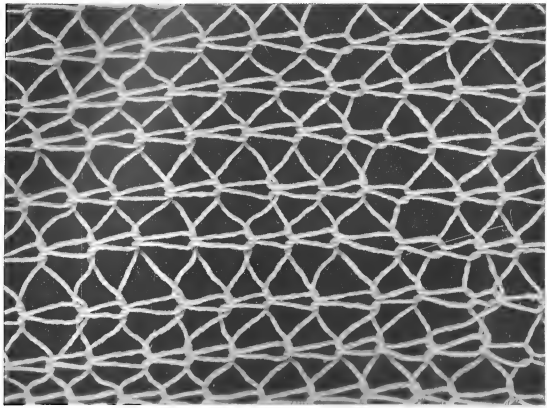
The fold can be knitted in all sizes, even with two colours.

Count the 10th row from the latchet needles and there pick up one stitch after the other and hang them onto the latchet needles. Then knit over the row.



Loose Pattern

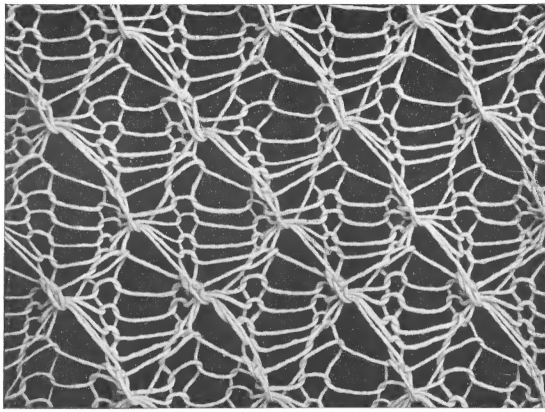
1. Knit 10 plein rows.
2. Put the 4th stitch onto the 5th stitch, the 8th stitch onto the 9th stitch, the 12th stitch onto the 13th stitch, etc., the empty needles are put out of working position.
3. Knit over same once.
4. From the 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th etc. needles which are in knitting position, the stitches are hung to the following needles and the empty needles are put out of working position.
5. Knit over same once.
6. From the 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th etc. needles, which are in knitting position, the stitches are hung to the following needles and the empty needles are again put out of working position, so that during the working process there are always left three edge stitches and one working needle.
7. Knit over same once; now the real pattern starts.
8. Knit over same 6 times.
9. Take the pick-up needle and catch from downward in every second panel the upper one of the loose lying cross threads and pull it through the under one of the 6 cross threads, and then hang it on the right side onto the needle.
10. Knit 6 rows and displace the pattern.
    After the pattern is finished, in every row one of the 3 needles which have been put out of working position, are added again, then knit over same once and the work can be taken off.



Hollow Seam Pattern (To be used as well for curtains)

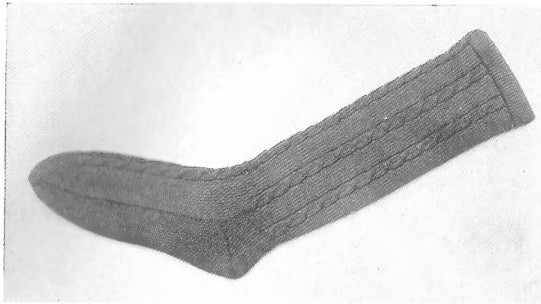
Cast on and knit about 10 rows then drop the first stitch on the left side and crochet up every second cross thread.

Then drop the following two stitches put both stitches into the crochet hook and crochet up one stitch as done before etc.



Loose Pattern used as Curtain

The production is the same as with the Loose Pattern, only is here used a very fine crocheting yarn.



Gentleman Stockings

Stitch Trial: 20 rows = 5 cm heigth and 15 stitches = 5 cm breadth

To be cast on: 74 stitches

Length of Stocking: Knit 22 plain rows, then hang these stitches on the needles for the double edge. Hang the 10th stitch onto the 11th stitch, the 15th stitch onto the 16th stitch, the 23rd stitch onto the 24th stitch, the 28th stitch onto the 29th stitch, the 36th stitch onto the 37th stitch, the 28th stitch onto the 29th stitch, the 36th stitch onto the 37th stitch, the 41st stitch onto the 42nd stitch, the 49th stitch onto the 50th stitch, the 54th stitch onto the 55th stitch, the 62nd stitch onto the 63rd stitch, the 67th stitch onto the 68th stitch and then put the empty needles out of working position, start plein knitting until row 24; start with cable pattern, but this is only knitted on the 4 needles which are in knitting position, therefore 5 cables are knitted; knit 10 plein rows and then produce a cable again, until row 104 the cable is produced 9 times. At the end of row 105 1 stitch is taken off for the instep, then take off 1 stitch at the end of row 106, in row 124 produce cable pattern, at row 125 take off one stitch, at row 126 take off 1 stitch, in row 134 produce cable pat

tern, take off 1 stitch in row 135, take off 1 stitch in row 136, in row 144 knit cable pattern, take off 1 stitch in row 145, take off 1 stitch in row 146, knit cable pattern in row 154, take off 1 stitch in row 155, take off 1 stitch in row 156, knit cable pattern in row 164, do plein knitting until row 170; now the needles, which have up to now been out of working position are again brought into working position, without the two middle needles which belong to the cable. By crossing the stitches, which are positioned beside, or by picking up a new stitch we close the needles, so that no hole does occur going on knitting. Row 171 is pleinly knitted. From both sides 16 needles each are now taken onto an auxiliary needle, these stitches are later on used for the heel. In row 174 knit cable pattern, this is only shown in the middle of the pattern, go on working cable pattern until row 234.

To obtain the tip take the double eye needle and take off two stitches each on the right and on the left side and displace them for one needle to the middle. Thus one stitch was decreased but the edge stitch is kept. Knit twice over same and repeat this until 8 stitches are left, put the stitches onto an auxiliary needle.

The stocking heel: Hang on again the stitches which are on the two auxiliary needles and knit over same 10 times.

Now the first needle each is put into rest position, i. e. once right and once left that needle, which is in working direction.

Go on knitting in this way until there 12 stitches left in the middle, now bring one needle alternately into working position, until all needles are in working position, go on knitting for 60 times, after that knit the tip as already described, and finally all seams are sewed together.